

Emerging Issues from the Public Policy Aspect

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Questions

- Standardization (IETF, W3C, IEEE ... ITU, ISO)
- Domain names (ccTLD, gTLD, sTLD)
- IP addresses (RIRs)

- Need for an overall authority for some core technical and organizational matters

ICANN

- Memorandum of Understanding (until September 2000)
- Extended until September 2006 (five amendments)
- Joint Project Agreement (until September 2009)

- Mid-term review of JPA
- Call for comments (*Notice of Inquirement*)

World Summit on Information Society

- Geneva 2003
 - Working Group on Internet Governance
 - WGIG Report; WGIG Background Report
- Tunis 2005
 - Tunis Commitment
 - Tunis Agenda for Information Society

From Tunis Agenda:

58. We recognize that Internet governance includes more than Internet naming and addressing. It also includes other significant public policy issues such as, *inter alia*, critical Internet resources, the security and safety of the Internet, and developmental aspects and issues pertaining to the use of the Internet.

59. We recognize that Internet governance includes social, economic and technical issues including affordability, reliability and quality of service.

60. We further recognize that there are many cross-cutting international public policy issues that require attention and are not adequately addressed by the current mechanisms.

From Tunis Agenda:

72. We ask the UN Secretary-General, in an open and inclusive process, to convene, by the second quarter of 2006, a meeting of the new forum for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue—called the *Internet Governance Forum* (IGF). The mandate of the Forum is to:

- a. Discuss public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet.
- b. Facilitate discourse between bodies dealing with different cross-cutting international public policies regarding the Internet and discuss issues that do not fall within the scope of any existing body.
- c. Interface with appropriate intergovernmental organizations and other institutions on matters under their purview.
- d. Facilitate the exchange of information and best practices, and in this regard make full use of the expertise of the academic, scientific and technical communities.
- e. Advise all stakeholders in proposing ways and means to accelerate the availability and affordability of the Internet in the developing world.
- f. Strengthen and enhance the engagement of stakeholders in existing and/or future Internet governance mechanisms, particularly those from developing countries.
- g. Identify emerging issues, bring them to the attention of the relevant bodies and the general public, and, where appropriate, make recommendations.
- h. Contribute to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries, drawing fully on local sources of knowledge and expertise.
 - i. Promote and assess, on an ongoing basis, the embodiment of WSIS principles in Internet governance processes.
 - j. Discuss, *inter alia*, issues relating to critical Internet resources.
- k. Help to find solutions to the issues arising from the use and misuse of the Internet, of particular concern to everyday users.
- l. Publish its proceedings.

73. The Internet Governance Forum, in its working and function, will be multilateral, multi-stakeholder, democratic and transparent. To that end, the proposed IGF could:

- a. Build on the existing structures of Internet governance, with special emphasis on the complementarity between all stakeholders involved in this process – governments, business entities, civil society and intergovernmental organizations.

IGF – Internet Governance Forum

- Athens 2006 (access, diversity, openness, security)
- Rio de Janeiro 2007 (+ critical Internet resources)
- Hyderabad 2008
- Cairo 2009
- two proposals for 2010
- prolongation after 2010 ???

- Multistakeholder Advisory Group: ~ 40 members from governments (50%), the private sector, IGO and civil society

EU involvements

- ICANN's GAC (all 27 EU MS + EC)
- IIG – Informal Internet Group (EU's GAC representatives + NO + CH)
- HLIG – High Level Group on Internet Governance
- IGF – Internet Governance Forum

Mission

- Assuring that the Internet will be up and running
- Balanced position among various stakeholders; including guardiance against potential aspirations for taking overall control (Govs, IGOs, ...)
- Defending the common sense interest of the whole Internet community, regardless of market position, economy interest or politic influence
- More proactive role of GAC within ICANN

Four Principles

- **Stability:** the functioning of the Internet should not be disrupted, especially in the operation of its key structures, including “root domains”
- **Competition:** it is important to encourage creativity and flexibility, to help the further development of the Internet
- **Decision-making:** the system should accommodate Internet’s early rules and principles
- **Representation:** the framework should accommodate the main stakeholders - both geographical (different countries) and professional (different professional communities)

Our answers to various interpretations of IG

- **NO** for too much influence from Govs or huge rigid treaties
- **YES** for instrument for guarding interests of Govs (GAC' ???)
- **YES** for challenging new arising potential problems (but with fast and efficient solutions)
- **NO** for ad-hoc organizational model changes
- **YES** for **THE** organizational model (pragmatic, simple, independent from political influence and power, adaptable for quick changes and non-discriminatory)

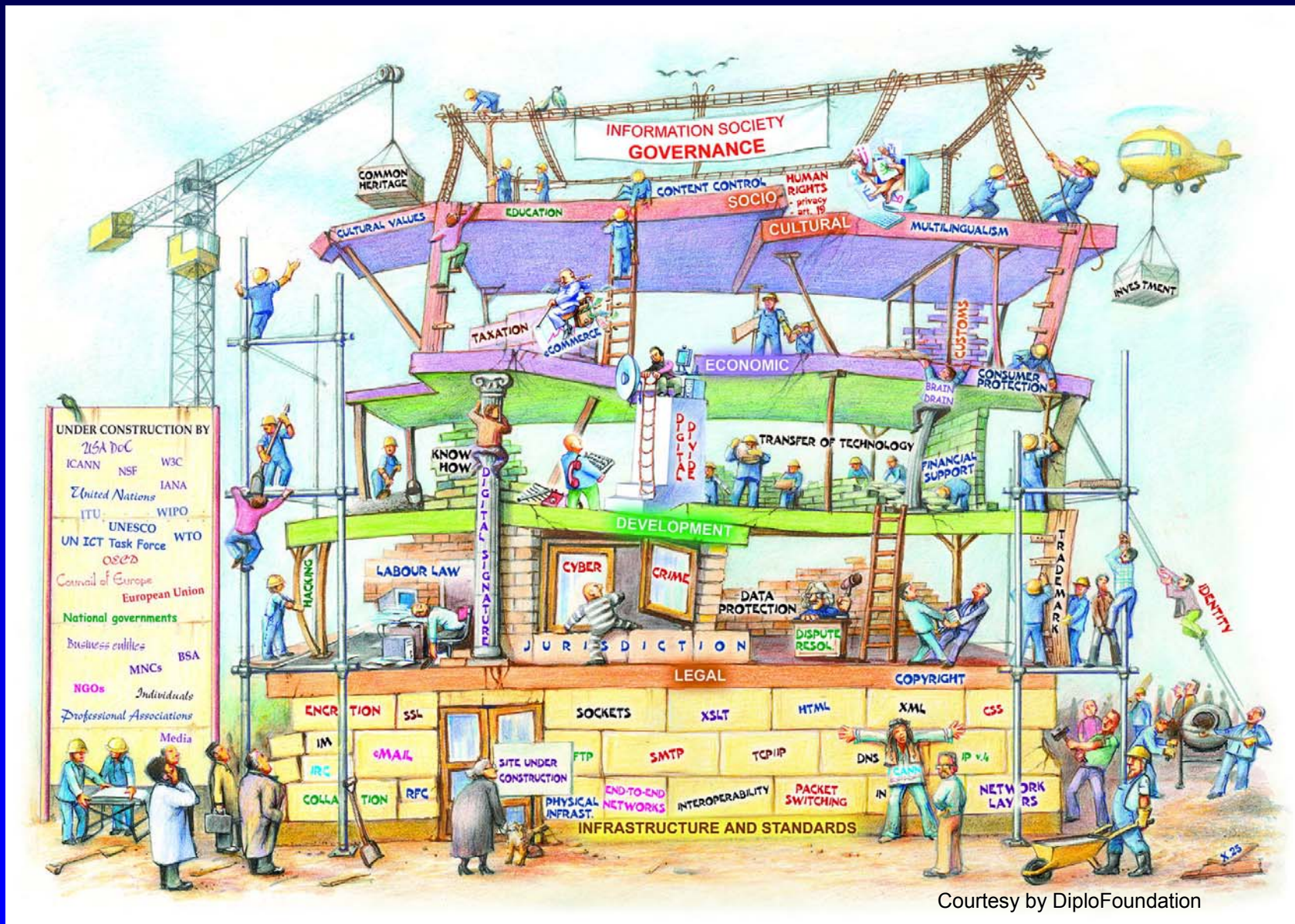
Annex 1

On which issues should there be an oversight function by **governments**?

	Do we need oversight by governments? (Yes/no)	If yes, should it be binding?
Current ICANN remit		
Root zone file changes:		
Re/Delegation of <u>ccTLDs</u>		
Re/Delegation of <u>gTLDs</u>		
Other changes (e.g. contact information and/or server address change)		
Distribution of IP addresses		
On global level		
Outside current ICANN remit		
Distribution of IP addresses		
On regional level		
Root server system		
Operation of the root server system		
<u>Anycast</u> root server deployment/operation		
OTHER issues		
Security		
Spam		

Decentralized architecture and management is the spinning wheel that makes the Internet running.

It is our solemn duty to keep the Internet running in this very same spirit with as little side intervention as possible.



Courtesy by DiploFoundation